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brownish color; mine grows moderately, and has a grayish color. Doubtless the bacillus coli exists also in the stomach, but its special seat is the lower part of the intestines, where it develops perfectly, and it never exists in the stomach in as great quantity as the one described. It is not as virulent and does not kill as speedily as mine. The bacillus which I have described, belongs, however, to the group of the bacilli of the colon and of typhus. It serves as a transition between these and the bacilli of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, with which it has also some points of resemblance, and this conclusion is very satisfactory to me, for the clinical picture of yellow fever resembles very much that of diseases produced by the bacilli of this group.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

July 20: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended July 17 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever.

July 19: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended July 18 there were in that city 5 deaths from yellow fever.

July 23: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended July 21 there were in that city 7 deaths from yellow fever.

July 23: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended July 22 there were in that city 48 deaths from yellow fever and 3 deaths from smallpox.

July 17: The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the two weeks ended July 17 there were in that city 42 deaths from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *July 23, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, July 22, 1897:

By the reports from the military hospitals yellow fever is decreasing both in number of cases and deaths from that disease. There is certainly no reason for either of these conditions, as the weather continues warm and the rainy season is at its height, with plenty of material on which the fever could feed.

Up to the last two weeks it was noticed that there were no cases occurring among the sailors of the Spanish navy, but lately five or six war vessels have gone to the navy yard, which is in close proximity to the Tallapiedra Wharf and closely adjoins a military hospital, where several cases have developed in the crews of said vessels. There are seven or eight war vessels now in the harbor and their complement must aggregate 1,500 men, many of whom, I learn, are not acclimated. This being true they will be doubly exposed to the danger of contracting the disease, being in close proximity to the worst infected wharves of the city.

But few cases are reported in the city and but one death outside of the military hospitals. Smallpox still exists to some extent, probably about 20 cases in the city, but few cases are reported in the military hospitals, and no deaths have occurred in those institutions in two weeks. The deaths from intestinal diseases have increased rapidly and have greatly augmented the deaths from all causes.

Lumber-laden schooners are still entering this port. Two of this number discharged their cargoes in the open bay, which was a wise movement, as, if they had gone to a wharf, it would have been to the Tallapiedra, now in its worst conditon. Vaccination of crews still continues and as several successful vaccinations occur among each vessel's crew it is a wise precaution of the bureau to carry out compulsory vaccination.

Deaths from all causes for the week ended Thursday, July 22, 1897.—Yellow fever, military hospitals, 47; city, 1; total, 48. Enteric fever, 14; pernicious fever, 6; paludal fever, 3; dysentery, 22; enteritis, 23; diphtheria, 1; smallpox, city, 3; total, 3; pneumonia, 3; tuberculosis, 28. Deaths from all causes, 264. Annual ratio per 1,000, 68.90.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary reports from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 10:

One hundred and seven deaths have been registered, 21 more than last week. Of these, 22 were from yellow fever, 36 from dysentery, 5 from tuberculosis, 12 from enteritis, 15 from pernicious, and 8 from remittent fevers; the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. The military hospital is full of sick soldiers, and the number increases daily. Fresh troops are constantly arriving to open the campaign and most of them are unacclimated. Yellow fever increases to an alarming extent; malarial fevers abound, while dysentery and diarrhea prevail among the native population.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 17, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 102 deaths in Santiago for the week ended July 17. Of these, 20 were from yellow fever, 26 from dysentery, 10 from enteritis, 4 from tuberculosis, 6 from remittent, and 9 from pernicious fevers; the rest from common maladies of non contagious or infectious character.

There are 160 cases of yellow fever at present in the military hospital and about 2,000 sick soldiers, suffering from dysentery, malarial fevers, and tuberculosis. In the town among civilians it is impossible to estimate the number of sick cases, and the death rate is very high, owing, among other causes, to the want of medical assistance for the poor. The civil hospital is overcrowded, and its condition for the proper care of the sick not very favorable.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Epidemic of enteric fever in Marseilles declining.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Marseilles, June 30, 1897.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 110, of May 19, I have the honor to further inform the Department that the epidemic of typhoid fever